Date: Sat, 8 Jan 94 08:09:32 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #13
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest   Sat, 8 Jan 94   Volume 94 : Issue   13

Today's Topics:

ARLD002
ARLP001 Propogation de KT7H
Good service
How does it work?
I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
QHH
Richmond Frostfest
Superball has three-hour life
This Week In Amateur Radio Edition #41
TOYOTAS AND HAM RIGS
What Kind of Antenna Is This? (2 msgs)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 12:15:09 -0700
From: sdd.hp.com!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!
library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!unixg.ubc.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ugc!
nebulus!ve6mgs!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ARLD002
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB DX @ ARL $ARLD002
ARLD002 DX news ZCZC AE99
QST de W1AW DX Bulletin 2 ARLD002 From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT January 6, 1994 To all radio amateurs

Thanks to DX news contributors Steve, W9NUF; the Northern Illinois DX Association; Tedd, KB8NW; the Ohio/Penn and Yankee Clipper Contest Club PacketCluster Networks.

PETER I ISLAND DXPEDITION NEARLY CALLED OFF. It was discovered that the icebreaker scheduled to pick up the team at the end of the DXpedition would not be able to make the stop. The team worked feverishly to secure alternate transportation, involving much liason work, telephone calls and visits into Russia. The end result is that a Russian ship will make the pickup.

The team, consisting of leader K0IR, WA4JQS, W6MKB, N4GCK, ON6TT, KK6EK, XE1L, HB9AHL and a civilian research scientist, will be departing in mid-January for Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands. February 1 is the landing date for Peter I.

FALKLAND ISLANDS. Before their activity with the 3Y DXpedition, Ralph, K0IR, and Peter, ON6TT, will have a four or five day layover here. While waiting for the rest of the 3Y team, they hope to be active as VP8BZL on 160, 80 and 40 meter CW and SSB. QSL via KA6V.

HEARD AND KERGUELEN ISLANDS. Some guys just can't get enough radio. Tony, WA4JQS, has been planning a DXpedition to Heard and Kerguelen to take place after his Peter I activity.

PRATAS ISLAND HAPPENED. This much talked about operation kicked off in abbreviated form at 0430z January 5 and ran until around 0730z. The timing did not support stateside QSOs, though the BV9P team did manage to work 630 QSOs in about two hours of operating. Many Japanese and some Europeans made it into the BV9P log. The word is that this maiden operation may open the door for a DXpedition in March. Negotiations with officials continue. Remember that there is currently no DXCC status for this one.

ETHIOPIA. ET3BH was worked yesterday on 24941 kHz at 1420z. He will readily make schedules for contacts on 20, 15 and 10 meters. QSL via SM3EVR.

MALPELO. I2RAO/HK0 has been worked on SSB. Listen to 3795 kHz at 0300z, 14260 kHz at 2100z and 18132 kHz at 1600 and 1740z. QSL to PO Box 146, 27100 Pavia, Italy.

REVILLA GIGEDO. XF4CI has been on 75 meter SSB around

3795 kHz at 0300, 1230 and 1300z. Also check 160 meters around 1830 kHz between 0630 and 0730z. Nellie also works the WARC bands. QSL via XE1CI.

RODRIQUEZ ISLAND. 3B9FR is on 18125 kHz SSB around 1730z and frequently announces his operating schedule for other bands at that time. QSL via F6FNU.

ANTARCTICA. KC4AAA and KC4AAC have both been on 20 meter SSB between 14250 and 14270 kHz around 0130z. QSL KC4AAA via NC6J and KC4AAC via KE9AS.

WESTERN SAHARA. S0RASD was recently worked on 21255 kHz at 1800z. QSL via EA6JG.

SAINT PETER AND PAUL ROCKS. A one week operation is to start around January 10. QSL chores will be handled by JA2JPA.

KUWAIT. Bob, N6BFM, should be on as 9K2ZZ soon, and plans to be in Kuwait for a year. A 40 meter beam was donated to the cause, so Bob should be loud on that band. QSL via W8CNL.

PREFIX HUNTERS NOTE. New call signs for Ukraine debuted on January 1, 1994. They include UR, US, UT, UU, UX and UY. According to U5WF, the UV, UW and UZ blocks, also assigned to Ukraine, will not be used until perhaps the year 2000.

BANGLADESH. There was a station active on New Year's Day signing S21ZZ on 10102 kHz at 1500z. Eric, S21ZG, can be worked on the 14226 kHz net around 1330z. Before the net, listen for him on 20 meter CW. QSL via W4FRU.

40 METER HEARD AND WORKED. BV7FC 7005/1315, HZ1AB 7005/1310, TA2BD 7004/0430 and 3B8CF 7008/1250.
NNNN
/EX

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 12:14:23 -0700
From: sdd.hp.com!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!agate!library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!unixg.ubc.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ugc!nebulus!ve6mgs!usenet@@..
Subject: ARLP001 Propogation de KT7H
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB PROP @ ARL $ARLP001
ARLP001 Propagation de KT7H
ZCZC AP15 QST de W1AW Propagation Forecast Bulletin 1
ARLP001 >From Tad Cook, KT7H Seattle, WA January 7, 1994
To all radio amateurs

Solar activity rose again last week, with flux an average 17 points higher than the week previous. New Years Day was the biggest treat, with the flux at 148.3, higher than on any day since March 12, 1993. Coronal hole activity produced some geomagnetic disturbances, but nothing really major.

Solar flux should fall this week, dropping to 100 around January 12, and then rise again toward a peak around January 26 of 140. There is a chance of some moderately disturbed conditions around January 12 or 13, and again, but possibly more severe, around January 28.

Sunspot Numbers from December 30 through January 5 were 110, 134, 130, 94, 134, 131 and 154, with a mean of 126.7. 10.7 cm flux was 142.8, 140.8, 148.3, 146, 133.1, 128.8 and 136.9, with a mean of 139.5

The path projection for this week is from Garland, Texas to Brazil. It is based on a flux of 115 for Saturday, January 8.

80 meters should be good from 2330z to 0930z, with the best time from 0130z to 0830z. 40 meters looks good from 2300z to 1000z, with the best conditions from 0030z to 0900z. 30 meters should be open from 2230z to 0800z or 0900z, with the best bet for propagation from 0000z to 0200z, and from 0630z to 0800z. 20 meters should be good from 1900z to 0030z, although on some days it may be open as early as 1300z and as late as 0600z. 17 meters looks good from 1400z to 2230z, and 15 meters from 1500z to 2130z. 12 meters should be open from 1600z to 1900z, and on some days as early as 1500z and as late as 2200z. 10 meters looks marginal over this path, but on many days it could be open from 1600z to 2100z.
NNNN
/EX

Date: 7 Jan 1994 16:05:14 -0600

From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Good service
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

After a bad experience with another company I thought I would relate a
good exerience with Yaesu.

I recently purchased and old Yaesu 301S QRP rig. I really am starting to
appreciate it. .The case is in good shape but some screws are missing
and some special fasteners on the top part of the case. Just for the
heck of it I thought I would call the toll free number and see If I
could get replacements. I was put through from the operator to parts
immediately. I explained to the gentleman what I was looking for. He
made sure he understood my request, took my name, address and phone
number and said he would reference them in the computer and send them
right out in the mail and enclose the bill... no charge on pre-payment..
.sounded good, but I got worried about the cost.. didn't want to spend
more than I paid for the radio. The gentleman said, the screws are about
5-10C each and the other parts not much more.. I decided to splurge.

I really enjoyed the way I was treated and sure hope I get the parts.

Have a good weekend.

73

Jeff, AC4HF

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 18:02:45 GMT
From: qualcomm.com!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!newsrelay.iastate.edu!news.iastate.edu!
wjturner@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: How does it work?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Jan6.221522.1@wcsub.ctstateu.edu> downing001@wcsub.ctstateu.edu
writes:
>On a semi-related topic, I am curious about the card-key system that our
>workplace has recently installed. The trade name is CardKey, and the
>supplier told our executive that it was the "latest state-of-the-art"
>equipment.

I don't know how it works, but it certainly isn't "latest state of the art." I
know companies that used this 10 or 15 years ago.
--
Will Turner, N0RDV   --
wjturner@iastate.edu | "Are you going to have any professionalism, |

```
twp77@isuvax.iastate.edu    | or am I going to have to beat it into you?" |
TURNERW@vaxld.ameslab.gov    ---------------------------------------------
```

Date: Sat, 8 Jan 1994 10:44:09 GMT
From: world!ghitz@uunet.uu.net
Subject: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

DAVE CASE - KA1NCN (CASEDA@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU) wrote:
: I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
: two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
: Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.
: 73
: Dave/KA1NCN

: End of returned message

I had the same problem here and solved it by running my comm
program twice under the multi-tasker DESQview with different
COMx parameters for each copy.

73 de George, W1DA
--

```
 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
 George E. Hitz, jr.    W1DA           internet: ghitz@world.std.com
 Sudbury, Massachusetts, USA       AX.25: w1da @ wb1dsw.nh.usa.na
```

Date: Thu, 6 Jan 94 21:21:00 -0500
From: agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ukma!news2.uunet.ca!ionews.io.org!bville!
bryan.weaver@ames.arpa
Subject: QHH
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

RD>>present heading and altitude are..." (Yes, Gary, people used to send Morse
  >>code from airplanes with a straight key strapped to their legs!)

I occasionally speak to a fellow on a local 2m repeater who is a truck
driver. He often goes CW mobile with a straight key strapped to his
leg. He checks in pretty well daily with a small group on 40m CW.

Has anyone actually found out what QHH is?

73 de Bryan, VE3TRJ

 * 1st 1.11 #1040 * But I never joined the Fertilizer-of-the-Month Club

---

Date: 7 Jan 1994 17:35:10 GMT
From: news.larc.nasa.gov!aseb-student2.larc.nasa.gov!user@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Richmond Frostfest
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

May I jump in here and ask a simple question?
When and where(what facility) is the Richmond VA Frostfest this year?
Please post in case someone else is in need of same.
Thanks!

Any material contained in the above does not reflect anyone's view but my
own

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 20:38:46 -0700
From: sdd.hp.com!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!
library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!unixg.ubc.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ugc!
nebulus!ve6mgs!usenet@network.UCSD
Subject: Superball has three-hour life
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

       SUPERBALL RISES, THEN FALLS

Some days go better than others. Superball 1-94, the balloon
carrying amateur radio telemetry and ATV had a life of about three
hours. Here is a report for any who were following the event.

Launch took place Friday, January 7, at 0926 MST (1626z). Final
payload checkout was done, the amount of helium required for 120,000
feet was metered in, and the launch took place with all systems
looking good. The balloon headed northeast as expected. Telemetry
was copied on both 2 and 15 meters, and ATV sent back video of the
balloon.

The balloon began to change course, as expected, as it came out of
the Troposphere and reached higher layers. At about 1204 MST (1804
UTC) the balloon unexpectedly burst. A quick drop in the
differential pressure (difference between inside and outside
pressures) from 1.11 to 0.03 was one of the first clues that
something had changed radically. Hams in eastern Utah actually

watched the rupture on ATV and later saw the parachute deploy. GPS readings stabilized at about 1430 MST (2130z), and the package is believed to have come to rest at that time.

Telemetry on 15 meters was copied in Ohio with an RST of 579 after the package came to rest. This leads to the inference that it probably landed in a tree with the 15-meter antenna in a favorable position. The landing site is in Utah's Uinta Mountains in the neighborhood of Wolf Creek Summit, a 9500-foot pass. Plans are to locate and retrieve the payload tomorrow (Saturday) morning with the help of snowmobiles and the Wasatch County Search and Rescue Team.

The reason for the rupture is still uncertain, but one possibility is that turbulence in the troposphere caused severe twisting and kept the balloon from unfurling properly as it gained altitude. This, in turn, kept the helium from spreading through the balloon properly and resulted in too high a differential pressure. The twisting phenomenon was viewed on ATV.

The GPS receiver performed well reporting latitude and longitude, but apparently satellite geometry was not favorable for good altitude readings. The initial altitude readings were spurious (e.g. 149 meters, which is below ground level in Utah). Later the altitude was reported as "999" which is the receiver's indication that good data is not available. Other indications, however, lead the team to believe that the balloon had reached an altitude of about 100,000 feet at the time of rupture.

Here are some selected GPS positions as received on 2 and 15 meters:

Time (UTC)	Latitude	Longitude
1838	40 deg. 32.72' N.	110 deg. 57.74' W.
1849	40 32.89'	110 57.74'
1904	40 22.80'	111 11.42'
	(This was the first reading showing the radical drop in differential pressure. The CW note began chirping heavily.)	
1906	40 36.01'	111 (minutes lost)
1915	40 36.01'	111 8.81'
1917	40 36.01'	111 8.81'

The following data were copied by WB8ELK's father in Ohio from the 15-meter telemtry signal:

2048	40	28.26'	111	0.10'
2130	40	28.31'	111	0.10'
2210	40	28.66'	111	0.10'

The final reading came with a GPS status indicator showing that it
was not guaranteed valid.

Thanks to the many who helped copy data, relay messages, locate
snowmobiles, and record launch and ATV video.

Telemetry logs and video tapes are solicited. E-mail to:
      WB7QBC@uugate.aim.utah.edu
 or U.S. mail to:
     John Luker, WB7QBC
     1226 West 725 North
     Clearfield, UT, 84015

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 20:31:56 -0700
From: sdd.hp.com!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!
library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!unixg.ubc.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ugc!
nebulus!ve6mgs!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: This Week In Amateur Radio Edition #41
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Here is a summary of news items covered on Edition #41 of "This Week in
Amateur Radio", North America's satellite-delivered audio bulletin service,
for the week ending 14-Jan:

1. FCC Releases Notice of Proposed Rule Making for "Vanity" Call Signs
2. ARRL Lists Landline Services Carrying Full Text of PR Docket 93-305
3. Commission Kills Club/Military Station Administration Program
4. AMSAT/WJ9F Announce Resumption of AO-16/Pacsat Experimenter's Days
5. League Opens Nominations for Brier Instructor/Teacher Awards
6. Packet Stations Reminded to Maintain BID Integrity of ARRL Bulletins
7. Taiwanese/Finnish Amateurs Activate Pratus Island, Team Includes OH2BH
8. "The RAIN Dial-up" from Chicago
9. Crew of 15th Main Expedition Scheduled for Launch to MIR Platform
10. "YL Spotlight" with Carli Drake, WB1BTJ
11. "EZSATS" with Dave Mullenix, N9LTD
12. OPDX/NODXA Present Third Annual DX Survey, Deadline is January 31st
13. "Gateway 160 Meter Net Report" with Vern Jackson, WA0RCR
14. Weekly Propagation Forecast with George Bowen, N2LQS
15. "DX Window" with John Yodis, K2VV
16. Membership in "FISTS" Swells to Over 1000, Morse Lovers Invited
17. DX News and Special Event Stations with George Bowen, N2LQS
18. "Amateur Radio Newsline" from Los Angeles - Edition #852
19. "DXing the AM and FM Broadcast Bands" - First in a Series

Funding for the program's transmission costs and production expenses were

provided this week by a grant from Chris Huber, N6ICW, and the N6ICW Repeater Group of Sacramento, California, which carries "This Week in Amateur Radio" in South Lake Tahoe on 145.15 MHz and in Sacramento on 147.195 MHz.

"This Week in Amateur Radio" is a weekly amateur radio news and information service, in audio newsmagazine format, which is produced by Community Video Associates, Inc., a non-profit, charitable, tax-exempt foundation based in Albany, New York. The program is carried on the "Omega Radio Network" each Saturday at 7:30 PM (EST) on the Galaxy III commercial communications satellite, transponder 17 (9H), 5.8 MHz wideband audio (4.040 GHz), located at 93.5 degrees west longitude in geosynchronous orbit, and can be heard on various VHF/UHF repeaters throughout the United States and Canada, as well as on 160 meters. Contact your local amateur radio club or repeater operator if "This Week in Amateur Radio" is not being heard in your area.

Production and transmission expenses are underwritten by contributions from repeater system operators, amateur radio clubs, and individuals. For further information, contact Stephan Anderman, WA3RKB, at 518/877-7374, George Bowen, N2LQS, at 518/283-3665, or Adrian Sebborn, N1JWO, at 413/458-8219. You may also reach them via amateur packet @ WA2UMX.#ENY.NY.USA.NA and on various landline bulletin board services.

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 20:39:18 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nwnexus!jhgrud!eskimo!mzenier@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: TOYOTAS AND HAM RIGS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <9401071154.AA11626@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, Robert Carpenter wrote:

: I note a recent posting, apparently from Toyota USA hams.
: Number 1 on their list of requirements for installation of rigs in Toyotas,
: in order for the warrantee to continue is:
: "The rig must be FCC Type Approved."
: WHERE DO I BUY FCC TYPE APPROVED HAM GEAR ????????
: I thought that ham gear was specifically NOT type approved. But then again I
: don't intend to buy a Toyota, so it's all academic.

Boy, some lawyer has a sick sense of humor. Type Approved is the most stringent form of approval, where not only the design paperwork, but an actual representative sample has to be sent to the FCC lab for approval. This sort of stuff is reserved for broadcast transmitters.

The only ham gear that need authorization is RF amplifiers, and they only need Type Acceptance.

Of course, just about anything with a microprocessor in it needs to be
Certified under the RFI regulations (Part 15).

Mark Zenier mzenier@eskimo.com markz@ssc.com

(Not a lawyer, but I've got last years copy of 47 CFR Part 2)

Date: 7 Jan 1994 21:37:09 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!chnews!ornews.intel.com!landesk!
bmiller@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: What Kind of Antenna Is This?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CJA0Ds.85w@world.std.com> dbr@world.std.com (Dan Reiner) writes:
>A mobile antenna I've seen in various cities, almost exclusively on
>municipal vehicles, looks sort of like a folded sheet of cardboard
>lying upright on the long side. In other words, it's about four inches
>high, ten inches long and maybe an inch thick.
>
>Does anyone know what this might be? With its low profile, it might
>make an interesting ham antenna.
>
>-- Dan N2EDC, who reminds you as a public service:
>
>It's: contraction of "it is."
>Its: possessive form of "it."

My guess is that it is some type of radome type antenna, similar to the
type you see on cellular towers (in sectored cell sites). I don't reall
y know how these work, but my understanding is that they are directional.
In mobile use, these probably exhibit a flat radiation pattern (a guess).
The frequency could be anywhere, but the larger the length, the lower
the frequency. I'm sure someone on the net can dispell my speculation.

Brett N7OLQ

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 94 21:42:14 GMT
From: mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!nyx10!rchalk@uunet.uu.net
Subject: What Kind of Antenna Is This?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

dbr@world.std.com (Dan Reiner) writes:

>A mobile antenna I've seen in various cities, almost exclusively on

>municipal vehicles, looks sort of like a folded sheet of cardboard
>lying upright on the long side. In other words, it's about four inches
>high, ten inches long and maybe an inch thick.

>Does anyone know what this might be? With its low profile, it might
>make an interesting ham antenna.

>-- Dan N2EDC, who reminds you as a public service:

>It's: contraction of "it is."
>Its: possessive form of "it."

This is most likely a VHF Slot antenna, with the slot running horizontally under the bar. A horizontal slot will radiate Vertically polarized signals, and the biggest advantage of this design is low physical profile....ideal for Busses, etc.

Richard

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 21:55:51 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!newshub.ccs.yorku.ca!elearn.edu.yorku.ca!edleslie@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2ghta6$rj3@news.tamu.edu>, <1994Jan6.221522.1@wcsub.ctstateu.edu>, <1994Jan7.195111.28789@pony.Ingres.COM>ca
Subject : Re: How does it work?

Kerry Kurasaki (kerry@Ingres.COM) wrote:

: My understanding is that the card reader/plate generates a small AC field
: which is sufficient to power the card and have it radiate its serial number
: back to the plate. I don't have any clue on frequencies, data formats,
: or whatnot.

I've used a system which used a PC-board type key. The PC board has etches on it in sworls, and has several small components/devices in 'pockets' in the board. The whole think makes a tuned antenna, which resonates at frequencies selected by the devices installed. The 'reader' is a low-power radiating device which is emitting a signal which sweeps through a large frequency range every second or so, measuring those frequencies where the card resonates by monitoring the power output (the power output peaks at each of the resonant frequencies). It is connected to the controller with coax cable. We used them for access control to a tanker truck gasoline/oil loading facility.

Although they were touted to be secure (since the cards were hard to duplicate) they were found to be actually very insecure in practice, but I won't get into just how here. If you recognize the ones I'm referring to, and are concerned about their security, email might be more appropriate than this newsgroup.

Ed

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 16:42:17 GMT
From: haven.umd.edu!news.umbc.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!newsrelay.iastate.edu!news.iastate.edu!bwehr@ames.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2gfg44$fvl@portal.gmu.edu>, <2gget3$q5b@tuegate.tue.nl>, <CJ8pJz.BzH@news.iastate.edu>n
Subject : Re: Ham club at a University

In article <CJ8pJz.BzH@news.iastate.edu> sknapp@iastate.edu (Steven M. Knapp) writes:
>In article <2gget3$q5b@tuegate.tue.nl> philip@stack.urc.tue.nl (Philip Komen) writes:
>>Shawn C. Masters (smasters@fame) wrote:
>>
>>> I've started to put together an amateur radio club here at
>>> George Mason University. I was wondering if anyone out there had any
>>> words of wisdom/expereince in starting such clubs. Please e-mail me to
>>> keep the bandwidth usage down.
>>
>>Just go on! I am a member of a club station here on the university, in a
>>matter of fact i am the vice-president of the club. It's very nice to see
>>people that were never interested in the radio hobby, just having fun with
>>packet or so.
>
>My advice? Keep the club intresting!!!
>Our club got in a rut. We appointed someone (Brant, take a bow) to

 Brant takes a Bow !!!!!!!!!!

>find a special activity for each month we have a meeting. We have had
>many fine presentations, and our membership is becoming more
>intrested.
>
>Oh, and a good constitution never hurts. :)
>____
>Steven M. Knapp   Computer Engineering Senior

>sknapp@iastate.edu   Vice President Cyclone Amateur Radio Club
>Iowa State University; Ames, IA; USA   Durham Center Operations Staff
>
>

--
Brant
bwehr@iastate.edu

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #13
****
****